the measure.

has anthorized no one to speak for him and has suthorized no one to speak for him and has spoken for himself. He declared himself against action today, while insisting that Mr. Chase ald have time to prepare his argument against bill. This is by some taven for a sign that he ires to vindicate himself in advance from the age of agitation which is to be brought against ry man who does not unite in the movement to unlet the memorable adjustment of 1820.

Ir. Clayton and Mr. Badger are expected to sk and vote against the bill, on the ground of its affect violation of faith. Mr. Bell is set down as the tot on the same grounds. Mr. Pearce, of ryland, avery honorable, firm, and upright man, elieved to be hesitating. Generals Houston and & continue opposed to it, for the reason that it will ate Indian rights, and precipitate the disposed tribes upon Pexas. There is some reasonable bit, also, about Mr. Geyer, of Missouri as the poot that State seem to be nearly equally divided on question.

that State seem to be nearly equally divided on nestion.

t, allowing that all the gentlemen whom I have d from the South vote against it, its passage go the Senate may be considered certain. e following Senators from the North will vote i:—Norths and Williams, of New Hampshire; ey, of Connecticut; Thompson and Wright, Jersey; Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; Bright Pettit, of Ind'ana; Snields and Douglas, of Lli-Dodge and Jones, of Iowa; and Weller and, of California.

mois; Dodge and Jones, of lows; and Weiler and Cwin, of California.

Granting there may be seven negative votes from the South, they will be more than balanced by the fourteen from the North. A probable majority of twelve for the bill may be reckoned in the Senate. In the House the result would be nearly the same if the vote were taken immediately.

Mr. Phelos will probably lose bis seat in the Senate, though the majority sgrainst his claim to retain it will be small. I understand that a canvass of the views of members on the question shows an adverse majority of three or four.

It will probably be made known whether the President has decided to send the treaty to the Senate or General Gadsden back to Mexico. I am informed that provision is made for the expelling the American maranders from Lower California. If that be correct, a prelonged and warm opposition may be expected to its confirmation.

It is not to be the intention of the Senate to unite

marauders from Lower California. If that be correct, a prelonged and warm opposition may be expected to its confirmation.

It is said to be the intention of the Senate to unite with the House in the preparation of a scheme for the amendment of the constitution in respect to the mode of choosing the President and Vice President. The choice of a President is the great difficulty of our system of government. At the time of the formation of the constitution a plan that was much favored was to select the chief magistrate by lot from the list of retiring Senators at the expiration of each period of six years. This plan was the best that was then or has been since suggested, and might with great advantage be now adopted.

[Our exposed to each of the Baltimore Sanc.]

Washington, Jan. 29, 1854.

The joint committee of Congress will probably report on the awards of the resources of the passengers and crew of the San Francisco to-morrow. Their deliberations thereon are looked for with interest, as is presumed from the thorough investigation which has been made that the report will form a document well worshy of pero al and preservation. It is said that they will appropriate eighty or a hundred thousand dollars, to be distributed among the deliveres, besides giving medals, &c., to captains of the Three Bells, Kilby and Antarctic.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1854.

The Mexican treaty and the Nebraska bill are now the leading topics of the day. As regards the former, there is no danger of its being ratified in its present shape. It is, at best, but a poor bargain for us, setting nothing radically, and leaving still room for future reclamations, negotiations and treaties. It is no final settlement with Mexico at ali, and on that account a very large portion of the Senate is decidedly opposed to it.

As to the new territory acquired by the treaty, it has this advantage, at least, that it will not renew

count a very large portion of the Senate is decidedly pposed to it.

As to the new territory acquired by the treaty, it as this advantage, at least, that it will not renew he slavery agitation in any manner or form; since com the accounts of men who have traversed it in all irections, reither white men nor black men can live it. In robbing Santa Anna of that strip of land, and paying him twenty millions of dollars, "we rob im of" that which not enriches us and makes him such and fet.

thush and fat.

The free soil document which was sent to various papers, but especially to the New York Tribune and Times, was only signed by abditionists. An attempt is made to inveigle other democratic members of the State of Ohio into it; but the najority of the delegation will stand firm by the compromise of 1840.

There is some qualmishness visible among some of the members of the New England delegations; but sickness was expected in that quarter, and is not accompanied by any dangerons symptoms to the "confederacy."

companied by any dangerons symptoms to the "confederacy."

[Correspondence of the Baltimore San]

Washington, Feb. 2, 1854.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately sonnected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue on the question whether the Pacific Railroad shall be made in slaveholding or non-laveholding territory. The Central Pacific Railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas' bill, than Nebraska. I am now convinced that a serious and combined effort is to be made to carry Col. Benton's project for his Central Railroad route, and to exclude slavery from the territory in which that route will lie.

The Benton railroad project, and the organization of the Kansas or Nebraska territory under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unlike an immense force in the country and in Congress.

in Congress.

E. The same two interests above named will also be combined to kill the Gadsden treaty, for the reason that it affords an attractive railroad route at the South, and will add two slaveholding States to the

combined to kill the Gandent treaty, for the reason that it affords an attractive railroad route at the South, and will add two slaveholding States to the Union.

Thus the great questions of the day are somewhat complicated with each other. On one hand we have the treaty and two new slave territories, and a southern railroad route; while, on the other hand, we have the proposition for twelve non-slaveholding States, each as large as Ohio, and one, if not two, railroads to the Pacific passing through them.

In the Senate, some papers were called for to-day in reference to the Koszta case, which gave rise to an explanation on a matter which was the subject of some doubt awhile ago, to wit: the mission of Amin Bey to this country. It has been represented that Mr. Brown, our dragoman, brought him here for his own purposes, and that Amin Bey was not a public agent. But Gen Cass stated to-day that he (Gen, Cass) had received a letter from Reschil Pacha, the prime minister of the Suitan, and whom he bad known in Paria, while Reschild Pasha was the Turkish arabasesdor, thanking him for his efforts in the United States Senate to procure an appropriation for Amin Bey's expenses, &c.

100 case decided upon originated in Academy, an Induction restraining O'Reilly from the man commission of the control of the c

recording machinery at any distance.

Fifth—I claim as my invention the system of signs, consisting of dots and apaces, and of dots, ryoss, and horizontal lines, for numerals, insters, words or sentences, substantially as herein set forth and illustrated for telegraphs.

horizontal lines, for numerals, insters, works or sentences, substantially as herein set forth and illustrated or telegraphic purposes.

Sixth—I also claim as my invection the system of signs, consisting of dots and spaces, and of cots, spaces and ho inontal lines, substantially as herein set forth and illustrated in combination with mechinery for recording them as signals for telegraphic purposes.

Seventh—I also claim as mysicvention the types, or their equivalent, and the type rule and putrule, in combination with the signal level, or its equivalent as herein described, for the purpose of closing and breaking the direct of the service of the specific machinery or parts of machiners described in the foregoing specimential and casima, the seasons of my invention height he need the movive power of the electric or galvanic current which I call electro magnetism, however, device pe, if marking or printing intelligible/characters signs of leviers, at any domances, being a new application of that power of which I claim to be the first inventor of discoverer.

You will perceive from the above that the reporter has not only imposed on you, but slandered the court. He should be more careful, and refrain from publishing statements wherein so many are interested in having the truth, and nothing else but the truth. Instead of the court disposing of Prof. Moree's preporter asserts, the decision to him is a grand triumph. One of the highest judicial tribunals of the world—the Supreme Court of this nation—has woren for Moree a wreath of imperishable gems, worthy of the inventor of the art, "that last and most wonderous birth of this wonder teeming age."

Washingron, Feb. 1, 1854.

Capitol.

South, and will add two laveholding States to the Union.

Thus the great questions of the day are somewhat complicated with each other. On one hand we have the treaty and two new abave territories, and a southern railroad route; while, on the other hand, we have the proposition for twelve non-laveholding States, each as large as Ohlo, and one, if not two; railroads to the Pacific passing through them.

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[Currespondence of the Casinessia, Paris of State and the Mexican minister. It is further said smooth of the Series of Committee, Paris was the Turkish srobassador, thanking him for his efforts in the United States Senate to procure appropriation for Annia Sey's expenses, &c.

[Currespondence of the Casinessia, Commander Broow as a state of temporary insanity, and that therefore the resignation to the department, which was accepted, and several officers were promoded to all the vacancies occasioned thereby in the several grandations of rank. After commissions had been issued to these different reports relative to the site decision. The department finally decided that Communder Broow as a state of temporary insanity, and that therefore the resignation coull not be considered a legal act. This fact gave rise to a perplexing question in regard to the validity of the several promotions are available.

Morse vs O'Reilly, Decision of this question. They have since been confirmed.

Morse vs O'Reilly, Decision of the States in Savere

guired by the President, in conformity with the 3d section of the act of Angust 30, 1852, and the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1863.

UNAUTHORISED PUNCHARDS OF SPECIE ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT.

A case was not long since before one of the departments here, in which it was ruled that no disbursing officer is authorised to purchase specie without the special direction of the head of the department under which he acts, and any charge he may make for premium, on unauthorized purchases paid, will be disallowed.

THE FURLIC LANDS IN ORDSON.

As the law regulating the disposal of the public domain in Oregon now stands, all are actually debarred from becoming freewolders there except actual cultivators of the soil for four years previous to obtaining a fee simple title. This provision of the law, intended of course to encourage actual sattlement and cultivation, is found to work badly; inamunch as it also operates to discourage the emigration thirber of mechanics, merchants, and professional men. The people of Oregon, on whose advice the provision in question was adopted, have already seen their error, and are now petitioning to have them subject to sale. The Commissioner of the General Land Office coinciding with them, has recommended to the Secretary of the Interior the prompt application there of the active system for the sale of the Rocky mountains. Congress will doubtless enable the Land Office Burean to do this ere the present session ends.

Bonds.

We understand that there is no provision made by law for surrendering, cancelling, or discharging official or contract bonds to the government, and it is the invariable practice of the government, and it is the invariable practice of the government, and it is the invariable practice of the government, and it is the invariable practice of the government, and it is the invariable practice of the government to retain them among the public archives, although the office of a principal may have expired, and his accounts may have been adjusted, or the Contract may have been

Political Intelligence
RDITORIAL OFINIONS ON THE NEBRANKA QUESTION.
The Philadelphia Pounyivarian, (democratic) says
that although it has heretofore atrougly advocated the
Miscorri compromise as the best way to nettle the excit
ing issues of alswery in the Territories, it now invokes the
democracy to stand by Mr. Douglas in the position as has
taken against the enum as of the Union and the foss of
the constitution. It thinks the Miscorri line was rendered increasive by the acts of 1850, and it therefor a cannot
be applied to the Territories, now asking admission into
the Union.

The Harriford Courant, (why.) admits that Congress has
mover to abrorate the Miscorri concept.

The Hartford Courant, (whig.) admits that Congress has power to abrogate the Missouri compromise, but questions the justice of such a repeal. It asserts, by interregation that there is a moral obligation resting upon those who entered into such an agreement to an is be it and thicker takes not suppose that the commonise of 1-50 repealed that of 1820. The Courant takes ground against the proposition of Mr. Douglas, but produces no argument to suitain itself.

The Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Gaestle, (demonstic) takes a non-committal view of the Nobraska question, but promises to do all in its power to reader invides the constitution and perfect unto the Union, and if the slavery

promises to do all in its power to reader invitate the constitution and perfect the power to reader invitate the constitution and perfect the fill not fear to meet it. It concer as the power of Congress, however, to repeal either or both the compremies measures, but deprecates the present nowment of Mr. Dougias.

The Charleston Standard, (democratic.) is glad that the occasion has attens which will ferce the Stuthern States to the conviction that the compromise of 1856 was a molow-hearted trace. It says the issue upon the Neora as question, although unimportant, will convince the South whether they can rely upon the plighted faith of associated States, or whether the proteotion of their right will depict upon the rability to detend them.

The Beston Allas, (whig.) is of opinion that as the Missouri compromise has been acquiecced in by all parties for thirty years, there should be no attempt made now to disturb it. In opposing the Nebrasha util it takes consion to be very rever upor Mr. Pierce, who, it as a samin o office on a pledge that the slavery question should not again be agitated.

The Detroit Democrat, (free soil all over,) has nearly gone rabid on the Neorasha question, and lest we might

n and upon comman's shrinking flesh—who traits in limit-child in an i overtas it and sources may be aid men, that the total of wines and brandles which his depreved appealed mend maple slave of six wholders has introduced, it best most imputent in a to local lative intertity ever conceived in the current Congress of this slavery ridden nation.

The Roobester American offers five hundred dolars reward to any person who will dearly show whether the soft democracy are or are sot "the friends of the administration."

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hot Judge Corte.

THE CASE OF EX-JUDEPMAN STURFMYANT—ANOTHER

FER. 3 — A writ of the base of pus having been fraued in the case of Aldern an Studerant, the Sheriff made a re-turn similar lot he last—that he holds the defendant by wirtue of a writ of the Superior Court, a copy of which he

Fen. 3 — A writ of nab as copyes naving been issued in the case of Alcern an Starterant, the Sheriff made a relium similar to the last—that he holds the defeadant by virtue of a writ of the Superior Court, a copy of which he ancered.

Judge Clerke, or looking at the return of the Sheriff, remarked that, as a contempt was specielly and plating clarged in the commitment, and the commitment was hence by a court of competent jurisdiction, account in peratively required by the statute to remand the pris certicity is required by the statute to remand the pris certor for the the certicoral facuod after the decision of the first hanesan corpus operated as a stay of proceedings. In the drast in attace the decision was brought up on a habean corpus and placed predent like to the hands of Mr. Vuttes; a fer ther order was asbacquently made by the Henor (Jarge Cle ke) remaining him to the sustody of the Sheriff, but he first, the conting of a writ of certiorari before the order to remain a was used out to bring the Entater before the General form. The issuing of a writ of certiorari he fore the order to remand had halen effect, unspends, fips facts bits order. Consequently, Mr Sturtevant being in custody of the Sheriff, and left him virtually in the bands of Mr Vuttes, and the Sheriff had taken effect, the certiorari suspended all proceedings remanding him to the contody of the Sheriff, and left him virtually in the bands of Mr Vuttes, and the Sheriff had no right to take him into castedy under the original process. Mr. C. submitted that under the process, and it is susceptible of a clear a demonstration as that the son ever above that he is a feeting the law required the his flower to be validity of the jury of the law required the his middle of the validity of the process, and it is susceptible of a clear a demonstration as that the son of the sheriff and it turns out that that process has been it gaily we know the process of a certification, which sixes that it shall be the duty. Ro. Got Sheriff or the Frein of the Sheri

United States District Court.

Bibes lim. Judge begrend:

If all Land Court.

If all L the witnesses produced by the claimant to prove the affide-vire should be cross-examined, and the receipt of those expises was objected to by the opposite side; I am a com-missioner appointed under the scath section of the act of 1848.

Missioner appointed under the scath section of the act of 1848.

Oross examined—I firally adjudicated upon this matter, as d made the commitment after hearing the proofs; two or three witnesses were examined on the part of the prisoner.

Re-tamined—Witnesses were brought by the accused to prove that he had been arrested and held to bail in an action of debt; this was the main substance of their examination; these witnesses were Mr. Willet, Depuis Shriff; Mr. Whiting was called but some admissions that he made superseded the necessity of his being examined.

that he made superseded the necessity of his being ex-amined.

The Court here adjourned until the following movining at 10 o'clock. It was understood that in the meantime Mr. Rusteed should furnish Mr. Whiting coursel on the opposite side, with his authorities, to enable the latter to reply.

Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednerday afternoon, at the Merchants' Bank. The attendance was full, and a large amount of business was brought forward for action. The President, Mr. Perit, occupied the chair.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meet its, the collowing were elected members of the Chamber:—R. W. Weston, A. R. Frothingham, W. H. Cary, James Perite R. S. Tucher. Mr. Charae Kneeland was elected to fill the vacarcy on the Arbitration C mmittee coosaciered by the expired term of R. C. Goodhae, Ecq. Standing committees so theirs prepared to report, the reports of the special committees were next in order.

The con mittee charged with the selection of a suitable spartment in which to hold the sessions of the Chamter, inquiries with reference to the subject had been set on foot.

A charge in the day for holding the meeth vane-tings.

The con mittee charged with the selection of a suitable spartment in which to hold the seed us of the Chamber, inquiries with reference to the subject had been set on foot.

A charge in the day for holding the mouth y meetings of the Chamber having seen made by the Legislature, notice was given of a proposed change in the by laws, to make them conform to it.

The Prancar stated that important information had been received relative to a mint in this city, which led to a hope that coinage might, he commended here as secon as the building in course of crection for an assay office should be finished. It was only necessary that another story be added, in order to furnit hall the socommedation for that purpose. It had also been ascertained that the grounds a jacest to the proposed assay office was availeable for the use of the government, should it be needed. The Fresident though that an effort mode now to secore a mint for this city might be successful.

Mr. Chrens intimated that though the attainment of this object was extremely desirable, in the law providing for an array office the process had been essentially accomplished. One section of the law reads as follows:—

And he it further sneeted. That the sweet or owners of any gold or silver builton, in dat or otherwise, or of any investigation, and the treasurer thereof shall give a receipt stating the weight and description thereof in the manyer and under the regulations that are or may be provided in like cases, as deponits at the mint of the United States with the treasurer thereof. And such builtion shall without delay be metted, parted, refined and assay ed, and the net value thereof, payable in coins of the same metal as that deposited states, lashway York, or at the mint of the United States, at the option of the Assatute freedom, to be expressed in the certificates, which certificates shall be made to depositors than by law are substrated to an appropriated for defraying the centile-gent expenses of the said office.

Another section reads as follows:—

And

ing from Havana on the Bist January, throws some additional light upon this subject.

He says that the ordinance declaring the emancipados free created a very great sensation here, and those in the city began to come up, some eith tasir matters and some without them, commanding their free pepers and reporte of there on p antations were sent in to the local governors with the query if the owners must take them at used to Havana. But the measure out where it had not been exceepiated, and a burs was raised about the earn of the Captain-General, which he had not foreseen. He found that the holders of emancipados were merly, if not quite all Spaniards, personal friends of former Captain Generals, and some of them intimately connected with personavery high in authority and very near the throne at home in your who had received these negroes as personal favors from the government. They at once went to him and loudy demanded that the order should be rescribeded and that the regroes should not be taken of the estates just at the begunding of the crop. Fortamately their known opinions and connectors, for there was not a Cuban smorg them, enabled them to talk pret y sancily and loudly, and you may well believe they were somewhat vicent and vocificrous. They have not attained the rescinding of the preclamation, but they have obtained the issuing of orders to the local governors in the country to stop the ren ing of the negroes to the feet of discontest is sown among the negroes and must fran ity. The operation of the order here has been a little different. The negroes have presented themselves, and some dive bundred of them are now in the government deposit. They demand their free papers at once, and refuse to be apprenticed agait. The British Cossalate is soonewhat troubled with them, for they all think and say openly that the English government protects them General Pennels is a little nonplussed, but yet he holds on in his original electronic flow of ortrying out the new policy to its end.

The slopping of the slave trade is only apparent. The African expectitious are fitted out in our own harbor, and in the harbors on the coast, with greater activity than ever, and a veral cargoes have been landed lately. I have it from good authority, no less than that of three of the leading slave traders, that the Captain Generalities are selved his pequisite on each nerro landed. It is a little strange that the English generalities received his pequisite on each nerro landed. It is a little strange that the English generalities received his pequisite on each nerro landed. It is a little strange that the English generalities can be your readers to judge as to the ultimate intention of the government as to these newly imported Articans.

On the 18th instant the following circular was addressed privately by the government to the several boards that constitute the administration, and to a few private indivisuals hith in its confidence:—

Gonerano v Captranana Generalities, the labor specifies of the labor specifies of a free pr

Supreme Court. Special Term.

Supreme Court. Special Term.

QUESTION OF RASIDENCE AND DOMICIL.

Fin. 3 — In r Thomas Murshy and others is Benjamin O. Stanley — This case came up on a motion to set aside an attachment obstated by the plaintiffs against the defendant on the ground of non-residence. The Judge said.— No twithstanding the very positive statements contained in the affidavite in support of this motion, I think the plaintiffs have sufficiently proved that, at the time the attachment was issued, the Camiell of the defendant was at Bradford, N. H. They have satisfactorily shown that he there kept a bones in which his wife and children lived, and in which he entertained his friends and exercised the dements rights and duties. Now, as a man can have only one domist, and as I entirely concur with Justice Paigs in his able pinion in Crawford va. Wilson, (4 Barbour, 564.) that the terms legal residence or inhabitancy and domistly mean the same thing, (with a few exceptions not comprising this case.) I cannot avoid the conclusion that the defendant was a non resident at the commencement of this action. His being engaged in busicess in Frankiin county, in this State, as a store keeper, had no greater effect in making him a resident here than a similar occupation in Williamstown, Carade, made hir a legal resident of that place. He probably intended to remove his demicil at some future time from Bradford to this State, as in might have made the effort on a form or on atom to do so, but he never put that in tention into execution by shardoning his founded in New Hampshire and establishing one in this State. For these reasons I clambes the order to show cause why the attachment should not be a staste, with ten dollars coats.

U. S. Amurchall's Office.

U. S. Arcrohal's Office.

Fre. 3 — En as of Passengers — Deputy Marshal D'Augeles arrested John Davis, master of the ship Enterprise, for bringing to this port an excess of passengers beyond the tumber allowed by law. The vascel was libelled at the same time. Captain Davis was brought before Oun in shear drafgham, and his Honor admitted him to be a

The Leather Trade

The period for maxing up the annual statements of the trade is at hand fides into this port from forsign and domestic ports, during the year 1805, howes a failing off as compared with 1852 of 171.004 hides. This desires, however, happens in the latter part of the year, we must be months of November and December there as a failing off as compared with the same months in a 192,705 hides equal to 385,800 sides. The a is assessed in the continuous and papeable deficiency in the coming receipts of making the spring and summer months of any stable for the leather from the last spring shock of hides is already in and sold, and the market as processed in the servery description, reads executing the present year will present.

The leather inspectors made up their statistics of the number of sides in spectod about the lat Perbarary, which we shall publish when rendered.

Sufficient information has already been elicited to che that under the present year persons condition of the comparison of the server of

duties, while the whole of the community of Englant has been been the centinent of Europe, from India, Amstralia and the United States.

"Forming Tannen Lannen...—North American hemical tansed hides, commenced reing early in tas year, and were in September 3 & p. pr b., more than 60 per cent higher than at that period is the previous year. This advance gave a stimulus to the importation, and considerable supplies have arrived, a large proportion of which are still in stock. Large quantities of beilies and shoulders, both hemicok and cak tanned, have also been brought from the United States. A satralia tanned hides followed the same routine, nominally, in our price current, but there were only small quantities left at the close of the previous year, and only one amail importation during the part year, of 305 hides and outst, which brought our highest quoisitions, an advance since September, 1852, of 65 per cent. Tanned sole eather and decesting hides from France and Germany have also been important artisles of import.

4 Forming Current Largent...—A very great augmentation in the import of these goods has taken place during the part year. The articles of urnal import, calf shims and boot fromts, have increased considerably, and have finefuncted in prices is about the same axt-ut as those of home manufacture; but the chief addition has been the chose hides from Germany, of which very large quantities have been imported, and which have had a very important in theme in checking in semi-deces the unward teaches to Australia. An intelligent correspondent, connected with the leather trade in England, remarks that the suners of that contry were the happe of boots and shoces to Australia. An intelligent correspondent, connected with the leather trade in England; and which have in the shape of boots and shoces to Australia. An intelligent correspondent, connected with the leather trade in England; and more properties of reserving that the United States in ere long declared to apply that country with a large share of the

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		t in rough,	per lb		24 .	28
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Do	do	finished				
	Oak	Sole.			-	1.50
Samuel 4						-

Destructive Fire at Elizabethrows, N. J.—A fire broke out last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, in the large two story iron foundry of Mr. B. W. Tucker, situated on Jefferson street, completely consuming it and the stock, together with part of his books. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of some blocks which were near some castings. The loss of building, books and stock is estimated at from \$3,000 to \$3,500, partially insured. The large oil cloth factory of Mr. Jewett was at one time in imminent danger, but, through the exertions of the firemen, was saved from destruction.—Neverk Advertiser, Ftb. 2.

EXECUTION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—One of the deputy marshals of New York arrived here yesterday in a schooner with the runaway slave of Mr. Joseph Moore, of Portsmouth. It appears that the negro had been concealed on board of a schooner that lefthere some days ago for New York. Before arriving in port the slave was discovered by the captain. The marshal of New York was telegraphed to, who with great promptness chartered a steamboat and took the slave in charge. Halling a schooner for this port, they took passage and arrived here yesterday, and delivered the slave to his owners.—Norfolk Beacen, Jan. 31.

MARRIAGE ON A RAILBOAD.—A few moments after the express train from Boston to Albany crossed the State line on Thursday afternoon, the passengers were agreeably surprised at witnessing the marriage of Mr. Wart Arnold, of Cansan Four Corners, to Miss Mary Brazes. The ceremony, says the Troy Whig, was performed by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, and the passengers presented a purse to the groom for the purchase of a piece of plate for the bride. The bappy couple took leave of their fellow-passengers at the next station, and returned in the next train, with many wishes for a happy termination of their oursely.